THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., No. 516. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

SHIPPING.

TO MERCHANTS & SHIP MASTERS.

THE undersigned will receive tenders for the hire of Ships, British or others, for the conveyance of Horses, Cattle, Coolies, Stores, or any other service, as may be required.

To be chartered for three months certain at 17s. 6d. per Register Ton per Calender month, and for such further period as may be required, terminable at one month's notice from Charterer.

Sufficient ballast to take the Ship to Sea to be provided by the owners.

Between-decks to be laid if required by the owners.

Tenders to state registered tonnage, length, breadth and height of between-decks, also the capacity of lower hold for Stowage. Tenders to bear words "Tenders for Tonnage" on the Envelope.

Forms of Charter Parties open for inspection and any further information obtained at this Office.

FREDK. K. FESENMEYER,
Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Stores,
Shanghai, 16th May, 1860. tf

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. N. WEISMANN ceased on the *30th of April last.*

REISS & Co.
23ju China, 1st June, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the style or firm of BUISSONNET & Co.

EUG. BUISSONNET.
30ju Shanghai, 1st June, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
4au Shanghai, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name will, from this date, be conducted under the style of BLAIN, TATE & Co., in which firm Mr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is a partner.

JOHN BLAIN.
7jy Shanghai, 2d January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name, will, from this date, be conducted under the style of J. B. MAJOR & Co.

JOHN MAJOR.
1se Nagasaki, 25th May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*

G. H. ALFELD.
24no Nagasaki, (Japan,) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent*, at this Port.

WILLIAM PATOW.
16ju Yokohama, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES S. BARBER is this day admitted a partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the style of ROSS, BARBER & Co.

J. B. ROSS.
23ju Kanagawa, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES HENRY HALDANE WILSONE, is authorized to sign our Firm.

HAMILTON GRAY & Co.
7jy Singapore, 1st January, 1860.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

CHINA MERCHANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Office, are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Vessels and Steamers, and grant policies payable in *Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Amoy*, and *Hongkong.*

JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.
16ju Shanghai, 18th May, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE rate of premium charged by the above Company on Marine risks, hence to Europe per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers and Overland has been reduced to 1½ ⅌ ⅌.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 31st March, 1860.

NORTHERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,670.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Assurance on Buildings or their contents for periods of 3, 6, and 12 months, on the terms and conditions customary at this port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 30th March, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000. on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

CIRCULAR.
SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:

Lemonade per doz. .....Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water „ ..... „ 0.7.5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the MAIL STEAMERS between ENGLAND and SHANGHAI, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

North-China Herald Office,
April 16th, 1860.

FAMILIAR PHRASES
IN
ENGLISH & ROMANIZED JAPANESE.
By The Revd. J. LIGGINS.
Price—5 mace.
London Mission & North-China Herald Office.
April 14th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald*—may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

FOR SALE.
At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received ex *Challenger* and *Jubilee* and offer for sale at moderate prices:

Table Damask, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doyleys, Tray Cloths, Clouting and Damask Slips, Fancy Diapers, Huckaback, Turkish Towels, White and Brown Linen Drill and Duck, Brown Holland, Irish Linen, Cambric Handkerchiefs; White Muslin, Cambric and Muslin; Printed Cambric and Muslin; Chintz; Black & Coloured Alpaca, Cobourgs and French Twill, Straw Hats, Corsets, Patent Crinoline Steel, Toilet Fringe, Toilet Covers and Marseilles Quilts; Cotton Socks and Stockings, Tapes, Buttons, Marking, Mending and Sewing Cotton, Picture Cord, &c., &c.

A complete assortment of very superior Stationery; Gilman's Stores, Hennessy's Pale Brandy, Superior Pale Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Old Tom, Gin, Bass's Pale Ale in Pints and Quarts, Porter in Pints and Quarts, Liquors, &c., &c.

English Loaf Sugar, Best Manila Chocolate, Sperm Candles, English Bacon, and a few Firkins of

Loch-Fine Herrings.

CLARK & Co.
30jû Shanghai, 8th June, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE New Dwelling House, with suitable Offices attached, on the *Hong que* side, situated next to the residence of H. E. the French Minister. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE Land Registered at the British Consulate as Lots No. 190 *(a)* and 204, measuring 16 mow, more or less, situated immediately to the West of the Foreign Cemetery, bounded on the North by the Rope Walk Road, and on the South by the Custom House Road.

The whole lot is enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall. For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ta-shing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and General Storekeepers.
CHURCH STREET,
CORNER OF FIVES-COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

CLARK & Co.
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANG KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI
20ap 20th April, 1860.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

BENSON & TOPPING.
Commission Merchants.
KANAGAWA, JAPAN.

E. S. BENSON.
A. TOPPING. 21jy

THOMAS KEPPELL,
Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enbleas the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London, Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London

DRY DOCK.
THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to repair copper and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.
New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS
FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.

Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
30ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,

See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the fouling of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

It has been considered advisable to open Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Swatow.

G. W. Caine, Esq., appointed Her Majesty's Consul at Swatow, has been directed to proceed to his post.

C. Alabaster, Esq., will proceed to Swatow as Interpreter.

W. M. Cooper, Esq., as Assistant.

The General Regulations, which are in force at the Five Ports hitherto open to British Trade, are hereby extended to Swatow.

The Local Regulations for Swatow will be published hereafter.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 15th June, 1860.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE ex "*JUBILEE.*"

SUPERIOR Champagne in 1 doz. cases at Tls. 8 per doz.
Apply to
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th June, 1860.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.
JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	......May 3	Singapore,	......June 3
Bombay,	......May 1	Hongkong,	......June 11
Calcutta,	...... —	New York,	......Mar. 27
Galle,	........May 6		

Latest dates in England from China,—

From Hongkong...Feb. 15 } Mail received *vid*
,, Shanghai ...Feb. 6 } Marseilles, Mar. 26.

BIRTHS.

At Amoy, on the 27th May, the Wife of M. Fitzgibbon, of a Daughter.

At Foochowfoo, on the 31st May, the Wife of Walter Medhurst, H. M. Consul, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 22d May, on the passage from Saigon, of Fever, Captain George Crape, late of the steamer *Tacywan.*

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 15th June 1860.		*Ending 15th June 1859.*	
9.—	*Max.* 79	*Min.* 68	*Max.* 79	*Min.* 69
10,—	,, 77	,, 65	,, 73	,, 68
11,—	,, 76	,, 65	,, 70	,, 66
12,—	,, 71	,, 67	,, 72	,, 64
13,—	,, 73	,, 65	,, 69	,, 65
14,—	,, 79	,, 65	,, 77	,, 70
15,—	,, 77	,, 66	,, 78	,, 70

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange,..............No quotations.

Opium.

June,	*Malwa* New, Tls.	*Malwa* Old, Tls.	*Patna* New, Tls.	*Patna* Old, Tls.
9,	..468 —	..— —	..600 —	..610 —
11,	..— —	..— —	..— —	..— —
12,	..— —	..— —	..— —	..— —
13,	..— —	..— —	..— —	..— —
14,	..470 —	..— —	..607 a 610	..615 —
15,	..— —	..— —	..— —	..— —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—June 15, *Sveltano*, (Russ. st.-fri.), Tchikatcheff, from Hongkong.

Departed.—June 15, *Forbin*, (H. I. M. str.), Morier, for Northward; *Berwick Walls*, (Br. sh.), Findlay, for Northward; *Peterborough*, (Br. bq.), Orchard, for Amoy; and *Shanghai*, (Br. str.), Townsend, for ——.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Yang-tsze*, H. E. I. F. Guimaraens, H. M. F. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China and Japan and Governor of Macao; G. J. Ribeiro, Esq., Secretary of Legation; J. R. Gonsalvez, Esq., Chinese Secretary; and A. C. Pereira, Esq., Aide-de-camp and Attaché.

Departed.—Per *Formosa*, for Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Caine, Lieut. Malcolm, r.n., Capt. Ch. Rousseau, Messrs. E. H. Pollard, W. Spieden, and H. de Closmaden.

Arrived at Astor House.

Captains Cattoir, Schaelcher, De Blairville, Da Guerin, Johnson, Mrs. Johnson; Messrs. Russell de Rodford, De la Pierre, Pichon, Berthume, Smirnoff, Lwoff, Vaeyaoff, Harriconof, Alexander, Conpaexius, Mumenaunt, Almamonalse, and Hallbing.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

Departed.—Per *Ganges*, 23d May,—for Singapore, Messrs. Albrecht, and Von Faber; for Bombay, Assist. Surg. Joint, and Ameer Khan; for Alexandria, Messrs. R. M. Cayler, and Don Jose Canovis; for Marseilles, Capts. Morrice, Brue, and Mr. E Walter; for Southampton, Lieuts. Baldwin, 60th Rifles, W. W. Howell, H. K. Leet, and R. H. Johnstone, Ensign Money, Messrs. Draper, Barnes, Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Rickett, and Master Rickett. Per *Madras*, June 7th,—for Singapore, Messrs. Burgars, Hermandy, R. R. Dana, W. L. Hartmans, Kniffler, and C. G. Allan; for Bombay, Mr. Solomon Wongee, and Capt. King; for Malta, Mr. M. P. de Robera; for Marseilles, Messrs. Harper, J. P. Watson, A. Tomei, and T. Borrelle, Capt. Castilla, Mr. Gamwell, and Mr. B. L. Laganuth, Wife, and 2 children; for Southampton, Major Mowbray, r.a., Lieut & Adjt. Mason, 3d B. N. I., Lieut. A. J. Lee, Capt. and Mrs. Blackhead, and child, Capt. T. M. Brown, Messrs. M. Thompson, Wm. Drumer, Lieut. Hickman, and Mr. & Mrs. Hooper, and child,

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

April 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. D. O. Vail, and E. H. Lavers, Lieut.-Col. Muter, Ensign Pardoe, Mr. Mecham, Mr. and Mrs. Burrowes, Mr. G. T. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Paymaster Forster, Mr. & Mrs. G. Gifford, Messrs. G. Hickman, r.n., L. Leembrugen, Baron Gros, and Count de Bastard.

For Shanghai, Mr. E. Harrison, and Mr. W. Strachan.

May 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. G. P. de Silver.

For Shanghai, Mrs. W. Howard.

Passed Anjer.—For Shanghai,—May 7th, *May Queen*, from Cardiff; *H. Liduina*, from Newcastle; *Sperner*, from Amsterdam; *Morayshire*, from London; *Ida*, from Swansea; 10th, *Prins Hendrik*, from do.; 12th, *Hannah Salkeld*, from Liverpool, and 18th, *Branscombe*, from Cardiff.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The arrival of the *Bacchante*, *Millbrook* and *Sunbeam* from England, reported in the *Shanghai Market Report* of 14th instant was an error that arose from misinformation.

The next outward mail is advertised to leave on Friday the 29th inst. The Post Office packets will consequently be closed on the 28th.

The P. & O. Company's Steamer *Formosa* left here yesterday, with the mail for Europe. The *Yangtsze*, private steamer, is to leave to-morrow morning and will be in time for the mail steamer leaving Hongkong on the 22d.

H. M. S. *Coromandel*, *Roebuck* and Chartered steamer *Granada* arrived this morning from Hongkong and Chusan—the former with Vice-Admiral Hope and the latter with Major General Sir Hope Grant and Staff.

When the *Roebuck* left Chusan yesterday, the *Burlington* with the Sikhs on board was entering the port. The Admiral came up in the *Inflexible* from Hongkong to Chusan where he shifted his Flag to the *Coromandel*.

A Russian Minister has also just arrived here from Peking.

The Mail.—The *Hellespont* arrived from Hongkong on Wednesday last, the 13th, but brought no London mail; the *Yangtsze* followed on the 15th, also without it. By these vessels there are dates from Aden, 17th May by telegram *vid* Calcutta, from Singapore 3d, and from Hongkong 11th inst. We first received the *Daily Press Extra* of 7th June with telegraphic news *vid* Calcutta, taken from the *Straits Times Extra* of 29th May, that the steamer *Simla* with the London mail of 26th April, arrived at Aden on the 10th May having on board Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. Then that the *Northam* with the mail for Bombay from London 3d May, arrived at Aden on the 17th, by which opportunity the latest intelligence appears to have been received, no later dates being given. From this we gather the following unconnected scraps;—

The Sicilian insurrection spreading with success, Garibaldi and Staff joined the Sicilians, situation of Naples critical.

Military conspiracy against the Emperor of Russia has been detected and suppressed.

Proposed European conference remains undecided.

Money easy, Bank rate firm. Consols $95\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$.

Silk cheaper, unsteady.

The *Daily Press* of the 8th also has the following;—

The votes in Savoy and Nice regarding annexation to France stood thus. For annexation 6,810, against it 11.

The news of Ortega and the other leaders of the Carlist rebellion having been taken and shot, it appears is contradicted.

The anticipated great prize fight had resulted in a drawn battle, owing to the interference of the police. Forty-one rounds were fought in two hours. Sayers exhibited great skill and pluck, Heenan enormous strength and endurance.

The message dated Aden, 11th May, contains a paragraph stating that the Chief Cashier of the Union Bank of London had committed frauds to the amount of £2,630,070. There cannot be a doubt of the inaccuracy of these figures, as sums are generally stated in round numbers and it is unlikely an odd 70 would be ascertained or given in an amount of such magnitude. The three last figures may safely be discarded. He would indeed be a Prince of Swindlers who could accomplish such a *coup*.

The latest date from Singapore is the 3d inst., taken thence to Hongkong by the American steamer *Contest*. The mail had not arrived; therefore there is a hitch between Aden and Singapore. The *Malabar* was to bring it from Galle; she left Bombay on the 16th and is slow. Her due-day at Singapore by the Company's time table was the 30th, therefore the mail is not much behind time, taking into account the long voyage from Aden, four intermediate ports and two changes of steamers, before it arrives here.

The *Daily Press* of 9th gives a list of 28 men-of-war, transports, store ships, &c. that left for the North on the 8th and 9th. The *China Mail* gives a list of 102 merchant vessels and steamers under charter to H. M. Government. So soon as we can get our list corrected we will give particulars.

There are now at this port H. M. S. *Coromandel*, *Cruiser*, *Furious*, *Kestrel*, *Nimrod*, *Woodcock*, Chartered steamer *Granada*, and troop-ship *Octavia*; and H. I. M. S. *Alon Prah*, *Dragonne*, *Du Chayla*, *Forte*, *Hongkong*, *Loire*, *Meurthe*, *Mitraille*, *Prégent*, *Renommée*, *Saône*, and *Vengeance*.

There are also the United States Ships *Hartford* and *Saginaw*. The former is a handsome clipper-like ship, her lines not being after man-of-war fashion according to our antiquated English taste. She appears to be in fine order, has a band and is very smart in sending down togallant yards at sunset. Her arrival just at the time the city was considered to be in so much danger from the rebels appeared to be opportune, the United States having a treaty of friendship with the Chinese Government, whilst the position of the British and French cannot, by any logical construction, be viewed otherwise than belligerent. Yet the forces of the latter were, at the request of the Chinese Authorities, posted outside the city walls and in various parts of the Settlement to afford protection and give the people confidence; and the Americans remained spectators. The *Hartford* is to proceed to Nagasaki soon after the expected mail arrives, from thence she will of course go to the Gulf of Pecheli to watch the proceedings of the Allies.

The troops now on shore are, a guard of 100 Royal Marines at the Soochow Bridge under Capt. Little, 100 at the Ningpo Guild house under Capt. Budd, a guard of about 25 at the North gate, relieved daily, and 200 men within the Settlement at Sin Tuck-kee godown. The French have about 400 men, in all, posted at Sic-a-wei, at the East and West gates and at the Joss house near the North gate. A party of Royal Marines patrol the Settlement incessantly. The *Nimrod* and *Mitraille* have returned to the harbour from their station up the river.

Soochow.—It was reported on the evening of the 12th instant that the rebels, alarmed by the approach of a force from the southward upon Nanking, had hurried back to that city, abandoning Soochow, which was consequently reoccupied by another body of troops that had previously halted at Wu-kiang.

This statement, though made on good authority, appears to have been wholly without foundation. The Rebels are believed to be still in Soochow, Wu-sih, and Chang-chau; not in Tan-yang, nor in Chin-kiang. Our correspondent writes that an Imperialist spy has been sent towards Soochow with a promise of large reward if he could bring away a rebel proclamation in proof. At I-ting, however, half-way between Soochow and Kwanshân the people were forming themselves into train bands for protection against *tsih*; any one that is to say, rebel or deserter, who might threaten them with trouble; there were no officials within hail to direct or support them, and they had sent down to the authorities here. Kwanshân was quite deserted. He was told that the troops had turned rebels upon the death of the Governor Sü, and that on the 9th instant a flag was hoisted on the walls of Soochow bearing on it the characters *shun t'ien hing sz'*, acting in obedience to Heaven. As we should say, doing God's will. [This, if true, is so far an argument against the presence of the Nanking rebels, whose badge would certainly have been *T'ai-P'ing T'ien Kwoh*. The other motto, or one much resembling it, was common in Kwang Tung, during the troubles of 1849-50.] The people had been desired by the *tsih* to open their shops and were called on to contribute funds, the tax being entitled a Subscription of the zealous to the Public Service. Great outrages were being committed upon those who could not or would not pay; also upon females, large numbers of whom had drowned themselves.

Our correspondent denies that Chang-chau is taken. The people, he writes, are still holding out against the rebels, although the latter are very numerous in the neighbourhood; and there are plenty of supplies in the city. We have heard elsewhere however that it was beyond doubt lost, and lost entirely by the cowardice of the Governor General Ho Kwei-tsing. The people had kept the gates for eight days, and opposed his departure with such obstinacy that he had actually to force his way out. He is even stated to have fired on the people! Our information is of course second and third hand, but we do not remember to have heard the same amount of abuse directed against any individual mandarin. All agree that his immediate degradation is inevitable. The Governor Sü died in a fashion much more according to Chinese propriety. The rebels, or deserters, had spared his life, but he committed suicide, having first *burned* his women.

The attitude of the people at I-ting and other places is by some taken to indicate a sympathy with the rebels, not unreasonable on the part of the people who have in late events the most painful evidence that there is locally no government to lean upon. Others maintain that the rebels proper, never very numerous, are nowhere near the spot, and that the precautions taken by the people are for defence against all comers, being belligerents; that I-ting and Ching-i, a market town no distance from the former, are the centre of a train-band organisation for the protection of the neighbourhood. The T'ai-ts'ang people are stated to be equally active.

There have been several seizures of persons laden with spoil. Large numbers of Cantonese are reported to be clearing out, freighted doubtless with the profits of their late foray. Shanghai itself is more than half empty. Those who have anything to lose have not forgotten the events of 1853-55, and refuse to listen to the invitation of the authorities to return and "pursue their avocations in peace." The sudden appearance of the two foreign steamers sent to Sung-kiang, some days ago, produced a good deal of alarm amongst the inhabitants of that city, as they do not seem to have been apprised by their own authorities of the nature and object of the expedition. They are also in that city *thinking* of organising militia to act against the rebels.

Stories more or less authenticated of treachery abound. Chang Yuh-liang's whereabouts are uncertain, and it is both affirmed and denied that he has gone over to the rebels. A thief detected stealing government gunpowder, admitted that he had long been in the habit of appropriating it by order of a certain gentleman with a Cantonese name, for whom of course search is being made.

A proclamation issued by the *tau-tai* at the instance, as he states, of the French Consul, cautions native vintners against allowing the French troops guarding the city to drink more *samshu* than is good for them; seeing that disturbances are the unavoidable consequence of drunkenness.

We have not succeeded in obtaining any authentic information as to the result of the late visits of the Chinese authorities to the foreign ministers. Some of the Chinese assure us that the Emperor, alarmed at the state of things down here, and the magnitude of our own preparations, has conferred full powers on Ho and Sieh to patch up the quarrel with us. It is impossible that the worst news from Nanking could have reached the Emperor so as to enable him to send any instructions of the sort, at the time that Ho began to move; and the report has been too general to be doubted that, directly or indirectly, Ho did endeavour to get the French and English to march on Soochow, and that it was with some such object that he paid Mr. Bruce a visit last Saturday. He also visited the American Minister early in the week, though whether to solicit his mediation regarding the international question with his colleagues of England and France, or with reference to the state of the province, we are equally unable to say. It has struck us all along as extraordinary, even in this land of anomalies, that the government of China should be begging down here for the assistance of the identical barbarians whom, when they came to Ta-ku to exchange treaties, it beat off, and whom it is now preparing to beat off again, without ever applying to the Americans. It has no quarrel with them; on the contrary; its treatment of them has been declared by the President of the United States in his late message, to be all that the treaty required it should be. May it not be possible therefore that cooperation on the side of authority was the object of Ho's visit to Mr. Ward?

As to intervention at all, an expedition to Soochow or anywhere else would no doubt have had its charms for the members of the fighting services, sick as they must be of their monotonous existence in our model settlement; and to the military mind of the west, it would not unnaturally occur that an assumption of the offensive would be the simplest means of defending an open district like ours, threatened by such an enemy as was assumed to be about to descend on us. But we can imagine nothing that could be proposed more embarrassing to any foreign minister, be the relations of his government with China as friendly as they might. The question of foreign intervention in civil war or internal disturbance, is always delicate enough; but, in the present case, it would have been doubly difficult to decide who was to be supported against whom. If our reports were accurate, we had rebels attacking government forces, government forces attacking the people, and the people in self-defence rising on government forces again, if not on government itself, discredited as it was by its *laches*. Had foreign troops appeared at Soochow in the last week of May, whom would the mandarins have called on them to attack? It might have been in this conflict of interests any one of the three; rebels, runaway troops, or *the people themselves*; most probably, we admit, the second, but we should have started beyond doubt committed to a campaign against the first, and it is a very admissible possibility that, what with their want of confidence in their fugitive officials, their fears and irritations, and the state of unpreparedness for our approach in which, to argue from this neighbourhood, we should have found them, it is with the people we should have come in collision. Hypotheses apart, we have plenty of employment for troops ahead of us, and until their business at Ta-ku is accomplished, we trust that the Allies will not allow their attention to be distracted, (and let them remember that its distraction may not impossibly be one object of their mandarin suppliants,) by local events, beyond what the protection of local interests renders absolutely unavoidable. That any negotiator could turn the troubles of the province to account in settling the greater question, we utterly doubt. The Emperor has been losing and recovering cities for the last ten years, and however pliant their own misfortune may make the provincial authorities, it is very much to be doubted that their fears will be felt in the same degree at Peking.

We have just had put into our hands a pamphlet by Mr. A. Wilson, editor of the *China Mail*. The work is entitled *England's Policy in China*. The known opinions of the writer as set forth in the columns of the paper under his charge, would have emboldened us, even without the criticisms of our acute contemporary the *Daily Press*, to pronounce beforehand that the view accepted by Mr. Wilson of what is due from China to England and from England to China, is not the view that obtains with those who have had longer opportunity of studying the question, and will not be, we trust, that which will find favor in the sight of those appointed to put our relations with this unhappy country on a satisfactory footing. We reprint the author's Preface, which is all we have had time to read, and the first paragraph of which, we regret to think, promises a complete justification of our worst apprehensions. We come at once on the theory, that "the Chinese are so eminently a reasonable people" that England has never had occasion to do anything but *talk reason* to China, and she would have obtained all that she has got and all that is good for her to have. Our own experience leads us to very different conclusions. The little that we have got, we should not have got, we feel sure, without a fight for it, and the history of eighteen years will convince any one who chooses to look it up, that that little, but for our constant struggle to retain it, would speedily have been taken away. To say no more, the Five Forts, would certainly have been again Canton, and Canton trade as certainly, again the trade of the Cohong. The peculiarity of Mr. Wilson's way of looking at things may be further inferred from his citation of Japan, as a country with which foreign relations are in a condition to encourage the "considerate policy," which he advocates in China.

"When it has been found," says Mr. Wilson, "that even dogs and horses are better managed by a union of kindness with firmness than by the punishment and violence which were formerly employed, it is not out of place to point out that a similar change of treatment in regard to China will most effectually secure the demands of England on that country. The real interests of both nations are both so coincident, and the Chinese are so eminently a reasonable people, that there is no necessity for having recourse to acts of violence. What England has already obtained from the Celestials might easily have been got without war, had correcter ideas of their character been entertained, and more consideration been shown for their particular civilization and position.

"In the recent case of Japan the government and public of England have had a striking illustration of the real causes which retard commerce and excite opposition to us in this part of the world; and the Japanese Mission to the United States has proved how successful a considerate policy may be, even with the most seclusive nation in the world.

"The Japanese, however, appear pretty well able to take their own part. It is not so with the Chinese, who always prefer the use of argument when dealing with other nations; and whose position has been about as well or ill understood by us as ours has been by them. The de-

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

pendence of their civilization on moral and intellectual forces has hitherto afforded them but little protection in their relations with Foreigners. They have suffered not merely from buccaneers of old, from the refuse of various nations collected on their coast, and from the aggressive spirit of a Foreign community chiefly composed of young men—who cannot be expected to have much sense of responsibility,—but also from the immense naval and military power of England being brought to bear upon them, on representations of their character made chiefly by incompetent judges, and on grounds which have been condemned by the conscience and intellect of England herself.

"The time appears to have now arrived when a reconsideration of our whole position in regard to China, may be hoped for: and the following pamphlet is issued as one contribution—however imperfect—to that end. It is no intended as an *exposé* of England's Policy in China, or closely-reasoned argument on that subject. Where much ignorance and more prejudice prevail, it is sufficient to challenge loose notions: and even where its views are condemned I shall be fully rewarded should it to any extent induce others *in re* China, to inquire more widely, to think more deeply, and to cherish more Catholic feeling."

We are bound to do honor to Mr. Wilson's readiness "to challenge loose notions," in relation to so important a subject as our policy out here, and however much we may deplore the line taken by a writer of his ability, it is our duty to respect his fearlessness in adopting a course undeniably unpopular, when he assures us he is moved to it by a desire to induce his countrymen to enquire more widely and to think more deeply regarding the great question in which they have all so material an interest.

THE SHANGHAI CLUB.—The model settlement of course must have its Club, It is only surprising that so desirable an Institution has not been raised by this enterprising community long since. The subject has been mooted many times and as often dropped for want of a leader who would take it in hand and put it through. It appears to be now in a fair train; plans, specifications, and estimate of cost are made, the site—on the Bund between the houses of Messrs. Adamson & Co. and Fogg & Co.—selected the "ways and means" proposed, and the return for the investment demonstrated to the satisfaction of subscribers.

The first Public Meeting was held yesterday at the Library when a Committee was appointed to take the preliminary steps towards its establishment.

The capital required for the building and furnishing is estimated at Tls 55,000, to be raised by shares of £100 each. We believe they are all taken, but should they not be, there are capitalists ready to lend the balance on mortgage.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

THE steamer *Chevy Chase*, on coming out of the Min on the 24th instant, struck on a rock, which made a large hole in her bottom, and destroyed a large portion of her machinery. She is at present undergoing temporary repairs in the Aberdeen dock, preparatory to proceeding home, to have her broken machinery renewed.—*China Mail*, May 31.

H. M. st.-transport *Assistance*, whilst entering Deep Bay on the 1st inst., struck on a rock not marked in the chart. She was close in shore, about 50 yards. We are happy to add that no lives were lost. We believe, however, that nearly £10,000 worth of stores have been destroyed or damaged. Great blame is attached to the officers in charge, for going so close in shore, and not throwing the lead.—*Overland China Mail*, June 7.

THE French transport *La Reine des Clippers* is lost though we have nothing certain with regard to the cause. It is said that a cask of brandy having been bilged in the hold, hands were sent down to repair it with uncovered lights; the spirit took fire, and the vessel was scuttled and run on shore at Typa near Macao close to the spot where H. M. S. *Raleigh* was lost. The crew are all on shore under canvas. No lives lost, but a large quantity of rifles ammunition, clothing, stores, &c., totally destroyed.—*Daily Press*, June 7.

La Reine des Clippers, we learn from Macao, proves to be a total loss having been burnt to the water's edge. She had, we regret to learn, the winter clothing for the French troops on board, all of which is entirely destroyed. She had also 600 tons of coals. Nothing has been saved.

We learn that hopes are entertained of floating the *Assistance* off, should the weather continue fine.—*Ibid*, June 9.

THE *Fanqui* arrived in Hongkong on the 10th inst., from Glasgow 6th March, and Singapore 2d June.

Fanqui, British Screw Steamer, Captain Baker, arrived here on Wednesday last, having left Glasgow, March 3d, and Waterford, March 7th; sailed all the way until sighting Java Head; from thence steamed up to this place; passed Anjer at 3 P.M., on the 27th May; experienced fine weather the entire passage, except encountering a gale off the Cape.

The *Fanqui* was built in Glasgow, and is 400 tons burden; 100 H. P., nominal; she is intended for the East Coast of China trade, and is owned by Messrs. D. Lapraik, and Lane, Crawford & Co., of Hongkong; she steams 10 knots and consumes 12 tons per 24 hours—direct acting, three cylinder, worked expansively; has Silver's Patent Marine Governor, fitted to prevent what is termed racing of Engine, when the screw is thrown out of the water by a head sea.—*Straits Times*, June 1.

CHUSAN.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

LETTERS per *Kestrel*, from Chusan, dated 11th instant, say;—

The *Adventure*, troop-ship, arrived at Chusan on the 8th, and brought orders for the forces collected here to proceed to the North at once; no time has been lost, for next day, the Marines embarked on board the *Pearl* and *Scout;* the Engineers, Artillery and horses, on board the *Adventure;* the 67th were on board the *Cressy* and *Tasmania*, never having landed, while the 99th, with the exception of 3 companies left behind until the Sikhs, who are to take their place, shall arrive, were distributed between the *Impérieuse* and the transport *Mars*, every hundred men taking ten of the Coolie-corps with them. On Sunday, the 10th, the *Pearl*, *Scout*, *Bustard*, *Woodcock*, *Mars*, *Tasmania*, and *Cressy*, left in the morning. The dispatch gun-boat *Reynard* arrived and will remain at Chusan. This morning, the *Impérieuse*, with the Admiral on board, the *Adventure* and the *Leven* sailed, leaving the *Roebuck*, *Snake*, *Reynard*, and two French ships still here. There is a rumour that an European ship is detained by pirates in the Blackwall Pass. Four of the prisoners taken the other day and handed over to the Chinese authorities were beheaded on the 9th, one of the two Malays who claimed to be British subjects has escaped, though he was heavily ironed, the other will be sent to Singapore for trial.—June 13th.

We have also the following from the same place, under dates 27th May and 12th June:—

"A Meeting of the inhabitants, called probably by the Gentry, came off on the 4th June, to express their opinion on changes supposed to be contemplated by the Foreign Authorities in the administration of the country. The views of the meeting were embodied in a petition, which was presented the following morning at the Commissioner's Yamun by a large and not very orderly assemblage. Much anxiety was expressed at certain acts supposed to indicate that the policy by the Allies would be different from that pursued during the former occupation. They were told however that there was no ground for alarm, as it was not proposed to interfere with the local administration, &c. After some discussion between the principal Petitioners and the Commissioners, the crowd gradually dispersed. This was the only symptom of anything like popular excitement that has been exhibited since the arrival of our troops in the island.

"M. le Capitaine Dabry late of the staff of General Montauban has been appointed a Member of the Allied Commission. The health of the troops continues satisfactory.

"The Queen's Birth Day was celebrated here in the usual manner. The different corps stationed here were paraded and fired a *feu de joie*—with powder that formerly belonged to His Imperial Majesty Hienfung, and the ships thundered forth a royal salute at noon.

"Two men sent here by the Shanghai Taotai to pry into Foreign affairs have been shipped off unceremoniously by order of the Commissioners.

"The 11th of June was a busy day. The Royal Marines embarked the previous night on board the *Pearl* and *Scout* and now the 99th Regiment, Artilery, Royal Engineers and a heterogeneous mass of coolies, straw, firewood, ponies, donkies, and bamboos, were embarked on board the *Adventure*, the *Impérieuse* and the hired ship *Mars*. Two companies of the 99th await the arrival of the sailing Ship *Burlington* which comes laden with 200 men of the 19th Punjaub Infantry, and 50 men of the Madras Native Artillery, which with 300 men of the European corps aforesaid will form the Garrison now commanded by Major Blamire, 99th Regiment. Capt. Gaynor, 99th, has been appointed Brigade Major, and Ensign Holliot of the same corps—who will enter on the duties of his office in July—Paymaster to the Garrison. The town is to be given up as far as we are concerned shortly. The Marine Barracks are to be put in repair. A Magazine and Treasury has been constructed on Joss hill, and the various weapons of war surrendered by the Chinese have been removed to it. Four Canton Braves were beheaded on the morning of the 8th at the North Gate. The execution was attended by several Military Officers. After seven blows one head was severed from the body. The executioner on the completion of his bloody task yelled with triumphant joy. The local prison, a veritable chamber of horrors, is now hardly less attractive than the Baker street Museum or Mrs. Jarley's famous Wax-work show. The prisoners wretched and dirty, crouch in heavy irons, and before their eyes is the *tcha*, the cage, and the bamboo. The troops are less healthy than they were, but one case only has proved fatal. Ophthalmia is very prevalent. It is the old story and its propagation puzzles the doctors. Chin-ti, the chief military Mandarin, has given a dinner to some of his English friends. The dinner consisted of twenty seven courses and there was champagne to the mast head.

"What does the expedition to the North purpose to do this year? Well, report says that the Taku Forts are to be taken, cost what they may. Ta-lien-hwan in the Corea at the mouth of the Gulf will be the rendezvous. The ships are all provisioned for 44 days."

COMMENTS ON CHINESE MEN AND THINGS.

No. I. Introductory.

DEAR "HERALD,"—I have observed for 2 or 3 years past the paucity of original articles in your columns relating to "Chinese men and things"—deplored in a recent issue (April 28). Without endeavoring to account for this state of things (though it is believed to be a problem of easy solution.) I send some "comments" which you are at liberty to present to your readers if deemed worthy of such a fate. My observations in this and future communications will principally refer to "Chinese men and things" as connected with this port and vicinity.

It is somewhat problematical how acceptable such comments will prove to yourself and readers. It is generally understood that the "*Herald*" is devoted to the interests of "*North-China*" But this port is unfortunately not located in that popular and priviledged portion of the world. It has no especial claim on the indulgence of your Editor or the patience of your patrons, resident in North-China. The interests of Fuhchau, besides, in some respects are not only not identical with, but really inimical to the interests of North-China, especially Shanghai.

One would think that your Editor, if none of your readers, would welcome an occasional note from this place, for in 1849-50 he was a resident here. If in view of former associations and interests connected with this port, or if he should allow this isolated and benighted part of China to occupy an occasional column or corner in yourself, perhaps there would no harm result (to North-China at least). It is respectfully proposed as an experiment, which if producing any disastrous and alarming effects, might and should not be rashly repeated.

Having said so much which may be considered as both apologetical and introductory, in this, I shall only add a few statements in regard to this port.

Fuhchau is a city competing with Canton in population, being probably 2 or 3 times as populous as the city whence you weekly issue to interest and benefit the rest of the world. There has been a very large addition to the number of inhabitants at this place within 7 years past. The opening of the foreign tea trade which began in 1853-54 has induced Chinese merchants from Canton and from Kiangsi, the province directly west of Fokien to come and reside here for the prosecution of the tea business. The local troubles for several years in the western part of this province and in Kiangsi have also led many Chinese to remove here for protection of life and property. As proof and illustration of the large increase of population, let it be stated that native houses held for rent are very scarce, and that the annual rent among the Chinese has doubled and in some cases has trebled within the time above specified. Some kinds of food or articles of common use have nearly doubled in price, and the value of many other articles has risen one third or one half. Wages of workmen generally have increased from one third to one half or more, in the space of 7 years. The value of chopped dollars (Carolous or Ferdinand) is now about 1050 cash. In 1855 it was from 1700 to 1800. At the present time, Mexican and chopped dollars are of equal value, or vary only a few cash. Iron cash has entirely disappeared from use for about a year Bank Bills payable on sight and issued by private individuals or companies, have again become current among the Chinese. The government now no longer issue Bank Bills but seem to be content with the use of other methods of swindling and squeezing the people.

There does not appear to be anything very remarkable, transpiring or existing among the Chinese here just now There is no unusual excitement here at present in regard to foreigners, or any other subject or object, feared, hated, or loved. Everything is "*about as usual.*"

FUHCHAU.

May 24th, 1860.

MEASURES AS WELL AS MEN.

THERE seems to be some likelihood that a standing reproach to the men of Manchester and Birmingham will be at last washed away. The evil of "short lengths" is remedying itself. The system of false measures and fictitious labels has grown to such an extent that the honest men are likely to be ruined, while the dishonest ones, being found out, must soon make a virtue of the necessity and a necessity of the virtue. The Manchester theory has hitherto been measures and not men—its practice has been perhaps men, but certainly not measures. We wonder that a new table of measures has not been constructed for the use of the thread and cotton trade. Thus, 100 yards Manchester = 45 yards English; 6 threads label = 3 threads fact, and so on. A deputation of the most influential and honest houses from Birmingham, Manchester, and Huddersfield attended at the Board of Trade the other day, appealing to Government against fraudulent trade marks. It is at once a melancholy and an encouraging spectacle. This eruption on the face of commerce is, perhaps, a sign of the fulness, as well as of the feculence, of the mercantile body, but it is well that it should be thrown to the surface. The circulation is active enough to bring out the festering matter, and health may succeed the ugly sore. But it is better to know the worst of it. A year or two ago the facts were produced which were reiterated on Monday before Mr. Milner Gibson. They amount to this—that short measure are the rule in the reel-cotton trade. While there are slight varieties in the amount of dishonesty—as, for instance, a reel marked 100 yards may contain 75, 60, 50, or even 45 yards only—still, an honest reel, containing what it professes to contain, is almost unknown in the trade. We are told that a cotton cloth, nominally seven-eighths in width scarcely ever reaches three quarters; and that so complete and thorough is the system of fraudulent measures, that the evil is now no longer thought wrong. And an apology has been attempted. The cleverest priests of what is not political economy affect to rely on the maxim of *caveat emptor;* and certain judicial decisions are appealed to—one especially, we remember, which seemed to say that, as no purchaser in his senses would think he was buying a gold chain for five-and-twenty shillings, so no fraud was committed in selling him a gold-washed article for the true metal of Ophir—in justification of the "custom of the trade."

Now, it is bad enough that the evil should exist, but it is worse still that it should be justified on principle. The very existence of weights and measures originated in a natural protest against this exculpatory doctrine. A buyer always stands at some disadvantage in the conflict with the vendor. From the nature of the case the seller has a stronger hand than the purchaser, and weights and measures arose naturally from the duty of redressing the balance. And while weights and measures exist, it is clearly necessary that they should be just and true—that they should be in fact what they claim to be in name. Ever since the world began, to ensure a just balance and a just measure has been one of the first duties of civil government. It is curious enough that civilization has steadily innovated on the wholesome simplicity of barbarism; and though it would be impossible and wrong to nail an offending baker by the ear to his door-post, or to rectify and adjust the butcher's scales by cutting from his own person the steaks of which he had robbed his customers, yet things have come to that pass that, in all departments of trade, people begin to think of reverting to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the old barbaric severity against fraud and adulteration in buying and selling. It may, indeed, be truly admitted that there has always been some license in weight and number. But the difference between the old laxity and the new is, that then it was in excess for the consumer—now it is in defect against him. There are many parts of England and many departments of rustic merchandize in which the old "long hundred" of six score survives; the baker's dozen remains in our hot cross-buns; and in the book trade, twenty-five copies are paid for only as twenty four. But all this was to encourage wholesale purchases. It is only when trade acquires its modern gigantic proportions that it is found to be convenient to make every little article the least trifle possible below the standard. It is only when transactions are on such a scale that profit only begins at the ten thousandth repetition of the unit, that it is worth while to depreciate that unit by a hair's breadth or a half-grain. But this very minimizing of the wrong in each separate article ought to be the motive for the most scrupulous nicety. What is pleaded in abatement of the crime, is its real aggravation. It is said that the difference between 245 or 300 yards of cotton thread is a wrong to the consumer so absolutely incapable of being written down in measure of value, that it ceases to be a wrong. The answer to this is, first, that the wrong is not so unappreciable; and, next, that if it were, as a man's whole profits on this view depend on an infinite series of the pettiest and most microscopic frauds, his whole calling and life are made up of fraud. Could this justification be sustained, all trade would be absolutely and wholly immoral; and the more splendid its dimensions, the more wicked its nature.

The really curious thing is that it seems legislation has entirely failed in attempting to fix and impose a standard. We believe that there is such a standard as the Imperial measure; but the only thing known about it is its imposing—in every sense imposing—name. Does any human being believe that his wine and beer are sold and measured by it? The answer is, we buy our bottle of sherry or our pint of Bass without the slightest conviction or belief that we get a quart or a pint, or anything like it. These vessels are called quarts and pints, but we swallow just as much or as little as the vendors choose to stow in the bottles. The consequence is, that, with a standard which is no standard, but a mere conventional term, the evil is of constant growth. The glass bottle gets year by year thicker; its hollow cone at the bottom year by year elongates; and the quantity sold gradually approaches the vanishing-point. The wooden reel of the cotton swells as it passes through the conflict of competing manufactories—the false bottom of the jar rises higher and higher—the dummies are advanced from the shop-windows into the purchaser's store-closet—and the tables of weights and measures, gallons and pint, yards and inches, survive only in school-books as a curious philological memorial of past facts, not a standard of current truth. It is impossible that national honour and public spirit can exist where there is this universal corruption of the principles of trade. And what we maintain is, that it is the duty of Government to deal with these frauds, whether they are committed in the way of adulteration or of false weights and measures. Private energy cannot grapple with the evil, which is always on the increase. Human life would be insupportable if we were all to spend our days in re-weighing and re-measuring every article of daily consumption as it leaves the shop, or if we were to go through an elaborate process of analytical chemistry before every daily meal It is simply to prevent this burthen of life that we submit to be governed at all. It is part of the social compact that we cease from an iternecine war of perpetual suspicion, and from the hopeless struggle of individual redress. Much, of course, may be done by a sharp prohibitory Act of Parliament, such as we hope to see brought in by Government; but more might be done by a larger recurrence to the practice of gibbeting offenders, not on Hounslow Heath, but in the advertising columns of the newspapers. If a good column of names were to appear in the *Gazette*, not far from the List of Bankrupts, showing how "Messrs. Tabe, Bobbin, and Jaconet were convicted of selling 10,000 gross of fraudulent cotton reels, and Shoddy and Drugget of manufacturing fraudulent cloth," ten times the social good would be attained which is (though rarely) gained at present by notifying that a huckster in Whitechapel or a rag-dealer in Chelsea was fined, at Petty Sessions, five shillings for scales weighted a quarter of an ounce against the customer.

It is remarkable that part of the difficulty seems to arise from the circumstance that the retailer justifies his fraudulent wares on the allegation that he is not the manufacturer, and that he himself buys a fraudulent article. All that is wanted is to make the retailer, as most likely he is already, responsible for the warranty. The inscription, 300 yards, is a warranty; and if every retailer were fixed with the responsibility of his warranty, and the process of recovering the penalty were laid in the police-court instead of by indictment at common-law, the retailer would soon compel the manufacturer to be honest. As it is—though in fact there is generally an understanding between the two—the manufacturer says he is compelled by the retailer to make pieces of cloth or cotton of short lengths with long names; and again, that false titles are given by the retailer to his genuine wares. And the London retailer, on the other hand, complains of the cotton lord; and so it comes to pass that each shoulders off the responsibility on the other, and it is often difficult to fix the original fraud. Once "make every man responsible for what he sells," as Mr. Roebuck clearly put it—and once, let us add, make the proof of the offence easy—and then a tradesman must be honest.

There are, then, only two points really to be attended to in any future legislation. Mr. Milner Gibson still intimates doubts on the first point. He says, "by common consent, or common understanding, it has come to be considered that one hundred yards of bobbin does not contain one hundred yards, and so there is no imputation of fraud." This surely can be easily remedied. An Act of Parliament can require that a yard shall be a yard—that the *videri* should be an *esse*. It can prohibit these little figures of speech, and these pleasant assumptions and conventionalisms of common consent. Law has this wholesome simplicity in other things. Common consent would perhaps like to consider robbery as playful borrowing, or would deem forgery only an ingenious form of mimetic calligraphy, but the law objects to any general consent to tamper with the facts of right and wrong, of truth and falsehood. A yard is a yard, and a quart is a quart, whatever interested manufacturers and retailers may "agree or understand" on the subject. They enter into a conspiracy to defraud the public; and were it true, which it is not, that their half-yard and half-quart were sold at half the price of the true yard and genuine quart, still there would be a wrong and fraud to be prohibited and a social evil to be put down. And the second point is to render the process of conviction easier and cheaper than by the roundabout method of indictment. If we are to have a Board of Trade, we cannot conceive a more legitimate field for its energies than by dealing with this national scandal and reproach. It is an abuse which, under the various forms of false measures, false warranties, forged trade marks, fictitious manufacturers' names and tickets, adulterations and imitative fabrics, has made our home trade a complete system of deceit, and is fast destroying our commercial character in the markets of the world.—*Saturday Review.*

ANOTHER NEW CANNON.

On Monday and Tuesday last experiments were made at the Mound, Woolwich, with a new gun manufactured by Messrs. Brown and Hughes, Newport, Monmouthshire. The gun is of semi-steel iron (homogeneous), and is of the same internal diameter and bore as Sir W. Armstrong's 12-pounder. The rounds were fired as follows:—10 rounds of each up to, and inclusive of, 8 shots, making 80 rounds; and when this point had been attained the copper venting of the gun, which had been put in by the authorities at Woolwich, gave way, and prevented the completion of the programme intended for 100 rounds. The gun was carefully examined, and has not sustained the slightest damage from the severe tests with which it was proved The makers say it can be manufactured at half the cost of Armstrong's or Whitworth's, can be used as either muzzle or breech-loader, and is capable of being rifled with either Lancaster's, Armstrong's or Whitworth's systems.—*Mechanics Magazine.*

A NEW opening to China, which might it is alleged, be effected at small expense and with little difficulty, and which, while it would save about 1,500 miles in distance, would bring us into communication with certain rich provinces of that empire containing a population of 80,000,000, is being actively urged on the consideration of the Government. Among our Indian possessions none have made more rapid strides than the province of Pegu, and its chief port, Rangoon, promises to constitute at some future day an emporium in the far east of those possessions that will rival the prosperity anticipated for Kurrachee in the west. The distance from Rangoon to the south-western provinces of China is only 500 miles, and the plan is to make a road of that length. Two hundred and fifty miles of it would be through our own territory, to the Burmese frontier, and the remaining 250 would be across Burmah to the Chinese city of Esmock. It could be either a bullock-road, a tramroad, or a railroad, as economy or expediency might in the first instance dictate. According to the views of the Rangoon merchants and other persons of experience with whom the scheme has originated, the entire work would be simple. The Burmese Government are friendly, and it is alleged that the special authorities of the district through which the road would pass are cordially desirous of promoting not only a transit commerce with China, but also a direct increase of intercourse with our people. The country also is affirmed to be free from difficulties, to be highly favourable to health, and to possess abundant resources. Assuming these statements to be correct, it would seem marvellous if we were to delay acting upon them, and, even if it should prove that objections and obstacles have been overlooked, it is scarcely probable that they can be insurmountable. A great point in connexion with the matter is, that the portion of China which would be placed in connexion with us is one which, although reputed to be extraordinarily rich, and to be carrying on by roads, rivers, and canals, a most active inland trade, is at present shut out from all exterior commerce, and destined to remain in that condition unless the proposed work be executed, or the French succeed in effecting a transit to it through Cochin China. Hence there is every reason to induce the Government to undertake, at all events, a careful examination of the suggestion. The movements of Russia to obtain complete control over the inland operations of China in the north have apparently been as successful as they have been vigorous and adroit, and it would be well at least that we should not remain dormant while superior means are open to us in the south.—*Times*, March 9.

The wider a man's knowledge becomes, the deeper should be his humility; for the more he knows, the more he sees what still remains unknown. Let a circle represent the extent or compass of a man's knowledge—the region of light which he has conquered, and made his own out of a surrounding kingdom of darkness: each point in this circumference represents a question about that which is beyond, and without; to which the man finds that he can give no answer. Enlarge the circle, and you multiply the number of such points—the wider the diameter of light, the larger the circumference of darkness.

DR. CHALMERS.

U. S. Steam Ship *Hartford*, Flag Ship East India Squadron:—

C. K. Stribling, ...Flag Officer.
Charles Lowndes,....Captain.
Edward A. Barnet,..Lieutenant.
Julien C. Myers,.... do.
Richard S. Law..... do.
Alex. M. de Bree, .. do.
Edward Lea, ...Act. Lieut. and Master.
William Speiden, ..Purser.
Benjamin R. Tinslar,.Fleet Surgeon.
William G. Hay,....Passed Asst. Surgeon.
Edward F. Carson,.. " do.
Charles A. Downes,..Flag Officer's Secretary.
Addison Garland, ..Captain Marines.
Lucien L. Dawson,..2d Lieutenant.
Thodore B. Bartow,..Chaplain.
James W. Hall, ...Captain's Clerk.
Benjamin Roberts,..Purser's do.
Andrew Lawton,....Chief Engineer.
C. F. Dade, ...1st Asst. do.
Wm. S. Stamm, ...1st " do.
Alex. Greer, ...2d " do.
Sidney Albert,......3d " do.
William W. Hopper,..3d " do.
Fredrick Dobbs, ...3d " do.
F. A. R. George,....3d " do.
John Borrows,......Boatswain.
Aug. A. Thompson,..Gunners.
Charles W. Babbitt,..Carpenter.
John A. Birdshall, ..Sailmaker.
Geo. C. Remey, ...Midshipman.
Charles H. Swasey,.. do.
Alex. S. MacKenzie,.. do.
Samuel Dana Greene, do.

The *Hartford* was built at the Boston Navy Yard, was launched in April 1859, is 240 feet long, over all, 44 feet beam and —— feet hold, and draws 16ft. 6in. when ready for Sea. Her battery is 16-9in. Shell guns of 9,000 lbs. weight, Solid Shot 120 lbs., Shell 80 lbs.

She has 260 Sailors, 43 Marines, &c., and 33 Officers, &c.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

June ARRIVED.
7,—C. E. Tilton, (Am. bq.), Briard, Shanghai.
9,—Ora, (Ham. bg.), Peters, Fuchau.
9,—Schiller, (Dut. bg.), Saltzkorn, Shanghai.
11,—Melita, (Am. sch.), Stratton, Hongkong.

June DEPARTED.
10,—Kestrel, (H.M. g.-b.), Huxham, Chusan.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Gazelle, (Rec. sch.); and Snipe, (Br. bg.).

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

May ARRIVED.
24,—Gamecock, (Am. sh.), Jayne, Chusan.
26,—Camilla, (H.M. bg.), Caldwell, Shanghai.
30,—Maryland, (Am. bq.), Crosbie, do.
30,—Broadwater, (Br. sh.), Stockham, Shipoo.
31.—Templeman, (Br. bq.), Balmanno, S'hai.
June
2,—Chusan, (Br. str.), ——, Kanagawa.

May DEPARTED.
26,—Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Baillie, Shanghai.
31,—Heroes of Alma, (Br. sh.), Silk, do.
June
2,—Azof, (Br. str.), Gaby, Kanagawa.
2,—Forest Eagle, (Am. sh.), Howard, do.
3,—Camilla, (H.M. bg.), Caldwell, do
3,—Emma, (Br. bg.), Douglas, Shanghai.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Gamecock, (Am. sh.); Templeman, (Br. bq.); Chusan, (Br. str.); Maryland, (Am. bq.); Broadwater, (Am. sh.); Walmer Castle, (Br. sh.); Hurricane, (Br. sh.); Juno, (Dut. bq.); and Fennimore Cooper, (Am. sch.).

KANAGAWA SHIPPING LIST.

May ARRIVED.
18,—Celestial, (Br. bq.), Legoe, Shanghai.
19,—Mathilda, (Am. sh.), Lee, do.
19,—Chusan, (Br. str.), ——, Nagasaki.
23,—Berwick Walls, (Br. sh.), Findlay, S'hai.
25,—Sportsman, (Am. sh.), Robinson, do.
27,—Princess Charlotte, (Dut. bq.), Hill, do.

May DEPARTED.
17,—Georgiana, (Br. sh.), Jones, London.
17,—Argonaut, (Dut. bq.), Carsh, Shanghai.
22,—Stad Enschede, (Dut. sh.), Hegt, Hongkong.
22,—Excelsior, (Br. bq.), Robson, Shanghai. *(To leave.)*
29,—Mathilda, (Am. sh.), Lee, Shanghai.
30,—Sophie Amalia, (Dut. bq.), Van Feen, do.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Nassau, (——.); Onwards, (Am. bq.); Carrie Ieland, (Am. bq.); Berwick Walls, (Br. sh.); Chusan, (Br. str.); Sophie Amalia, (Dut. bq.); Mathilda, (Am. sh.); Sportsman, (Am. sh.); Celestial, (Br. bq.); Princess Charlotte, (Dut. bq.); Howqua, (Am. bq.); and Lady Elizabeth, (Br. bq.).

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	Tls.2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ..	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY, ...	0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages, ..	3.0.0
THOM'S CHINESE SPEAKER in the MANDARIN DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES in CHINESE and ENGLISH, ...	2.0.0

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London.

FREDERICK J. SMITH & CO.
54 Clement Street, Birmingham,
ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS and Export Ironmongers—Supply at Manufacturers prices every description of Ironmongery, Bedsteads, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Plated and Papier Mâché Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.
11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 8	Alon Prah [H I M	disp. bt		Noel	Fuchau			
.. 8	Excelsior	B. bark	462	Robson	Kanagawa	May 22	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 10	Loire [H I M	str.		de Jouslard	Hongkong			
.. 10	Egle	Fr. bk	600	Carbonel	do			H I M Government
.. 11	Alma	Fr. bk			Toulon			H I M Government
.. 11	Mandarin	A. ship	726	Parrott	N.Y. v Hkong		General	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 12	Emma	B. brig	121	Douglas	Nagasaki	June 5	Sundries	W. Marshall
.. 12	McLeod	B. ship	1366	Johnson	Liverpool	Dec 15	Coals	H I M Government
.. 12	Kestrel (73) [H M	g.-boat		H Huxham	Chusan	June 11		
.. 13	Macenta	A. ship		Sears	Boston	Jan 6	General	Russell and Co
.. 13	Woodcock [H M	g.-boat		G S Bosanquet	Chusan			
.. 13	Salacia	B. ship	149	Locke	London	Dec 23	General	Lindsay and Co
.. 13	Neville	B. ship	715	Kerr	do	Feb 14	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 13	Sophie Amalia	Du. bk	300	Van Feen	Kanagawa	May 31	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 13	Berwick Walls	B. ship	621	Findlay	do	.. 31	Horses	Chartered by H I M Govt
.. 13	Mathilda	A. ship	689	Lee	do	.. 30	do	Russell and Co
.. 13	Helen Ewing	B. ship	759	Pender	Liverpool	Jan 16	General	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 13	Charmer	A. ship	1055	Lucas	do	Feb 1	Coals	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 13	Louisa	B. schr	95	Russell	Ningpo	June—		Order
.. 13	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton	Hongkong	June—	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 14	Shanghai	B. str.		Townsend	Chusan			Chartered by H I M Govt
.. 15	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	June—	Op., &c.	Dent and Co

DEPARTURES
From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 9	Wilhelm Kirchner	Old. bk	321	Menke	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 9	Nièvre [H I M	str.					
.. 10	Julie	Bre. bk	372	Burhorn	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Avonvale	B. bark	307	McLaren	Ningpo&Amoy	do	James Hooper
.. 12	Shanghai	B. str.		Townsend	Chusan		Chartered by H I M Govt
.. 14	Jura [H I M	str.		Leps			
.. 15	Formosa	B. str.	450	Browne	Hongkong*	Silk&Sun	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR
And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Alma	June11	Fr. bk			H I M Government		
Agra	May 24	B. ship	714	Boyle	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	*Unknown*	cld 13th
Arab	June 3	Da. bk	328	Bruhn	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Berwick Walls	June13	B. ship	621	Findlay	Chartered by H I M Government		
Challenger	June 1	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co	Kanagawa	cld 14th
Charmer	June13	A. ship	1055	Lucas	Augustine Heard and Co		
Competitor	June 5	A. ship	571	Hildreth	Augustine Heard and Co		
Conradine Lackmann	May 22	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	24th inst
Dakotah	May 27	B. ship	1000	Newell	Order		
Egle	June10	Fr. bk	600	Carbonel	H I M Government		
Eliza Mary	June 2	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Emma	June12	B. brig	121	Douglas	Wm. Marshall		
Excelsior	June 8	B. bark	462	Robson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Fanny McHenry	Apr 10	A. ship	1237	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co	*Unknown*	cld 28 ult
Granada	May 19	A. schr	331	Taylor	Howard and Co		
Helen Ewing	June13	B. ship	759	Pender	Gibb, Livingston and Co.....		
Hellespont	June13	B. str.	330	Bolton	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fchau&Hkong	19th inst
Henry Ellis	June 1	B. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon Sons and Co....	H'kong v S'tow	Early
Henry & Oscar	May 28	Ha. bk	289	Kier	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Heroes of Alma	June 4	B. ship	557	Silk	Chartered by H I M Govt.....		
Joseph André	June 3	Fr. bk	381	Jeanselme	Chartered by H I M Govt.....		
Jubilee	June 1	B. ship	764	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
L'Oriental	May 25	Fr. bk	274	Medélec	Chartered by H I M Govt		
Lord Clarendon	Dec 25	B. brig	273	Prance	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Louisa	June13	B. schr	95	Russell	Order		
Magenta	June13	A. ship		Sears	Russell and Co	Fuchau	1st prox
Mandarin	June11	A. ship	726	Parrott	Augustine Heard & Co		
Marmora	June 3	B. bark	363	Lyall	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	cld 15th
Mathilda	June13	A. ship	689	Lee	Russell and Co		
McLeod	June12	B. ship	1366	Johnson	H I M Government		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	MacDonnell	Chartered by H I M Govt	*Unknown*	cld 26 ult
Neville	June13	B. ship	715	Kerr	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Nimrod	Dec 12	B. bark	231				
Peterborough	May 19	B. bark	560	Orchard	Fletcher and Co	Amoy	cld 12th
Progressive Age	Apr 27	A. brig	296	Holmes	Augustine Heard and Co		
Ranee	June 5	B. ship	640	McIlraith	H I M Government		
Richard Busteed	May 5	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Augustine Heard and Co......	*Unknown*	cld 26 ult
Salacia	June13	B. ship	449	Locke	Lindsay and Co		
Soolo	May 22	Du. bk	592	Van Meulen	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	Batavia	cld 14th
Sophie Amalia	June13	Du. bk	300	Van Feen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Ta Yung	Mar 18	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Tinos	May 30	A. bark	527	Bennett	Lindsay and Co	Swatow	Early
Ukko	June 3	Rus. bk	355	Huovinen	Wm. Hargreaves........	Swatow	Early
Yang-tsze	June15	A. str	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Hongkong	17th inst

[44 *Merchant Vessels.*]

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Cruiser........	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Bythesea, V.C.	..
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	..	O. J. Jones	400
Kestrel (73)........	H M gun-boat ..	..	..	..	Lieut H Huxham	40
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	R. J. Wynniatt	180
Octavia (15)	H M transport ..	..	..	..		..
Woodcock (76)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut G S Bosanquet ..	..
Alon Prah	H I M dispt-boat	..	..	..	Noel........	..
Dragonne........	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Galey........	..
Du Chayla	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Capt Tricault	400
Forbin	H I M st-sloop ..	..	..	..	Mosier	..
Forte	H I M frigate ..	..	..	..	de Tanouarn	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Loire	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Jouslard	..
Meurthe	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Jauréguiberry	..
Mitraille	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Duval	..
Prégent	H I M st-sloop ..	..	..	..	Lieut Aubaret	..
Renommée	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Capt Favin Levéque ...... { Flag-ship of H. E. Vice-Admiral Charner, Naval Comdr.-in-Chief }	..
Saône	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Liscoat........	..
Shanghai (B. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Townsend	..
Vengeance	H I M frigate ..	..	..	..	Massillon........	..
Hartford	U S steam-sloop	16	..	..	{ Flag Officer C K Stribling, Capt C Lowndes ...... }	..
Saginaw	U S steamer	3	456	45	James F Schenck	105

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Empress, 8th Oct.; Millbrook, 30th Nov.; Sunbeam, 13th Jan.; Morayshire, 17th do.; Emperor, 26th do.; Ballarat, 18th Feb.; Wagoola, 8th Mar., (put back 11th); Thor, 12th do.; and Assyrian, 27th do.

Liverpool—Flying Seud, 17th Oct.; Hannah Salkeld, 30th Nov.; Derwent, 11th Dec.; Bacchante, 6th Jan.; Electric, 30th do.; Bald Eagle, 16th Feb.; Kit Carson, and Carrington, 1st Mar.; Memnon, 6th do.; William Mitchell, 7th do.; Charlotte Ann, 10th do.; Horizon, 13th do.; Pleiades, 14th do.; Ocean Gem, 20th do.; Cambalu, 4th April; and Mirage, 30th do.

Cardiff—Rosetta, 27th Oct. (put back 1st Nov.); Nabob, 28th Oct.; Branscombe, 18th Nov.; Burgermeister, 9th Dec.; May Queen, 10th Jan.; Ida, 13th do.; Giovanni, 10th Feb.; Gabalwa, 26th Mar.; Revere, 4th Apr.; Sultan, 6th do.; and Isaac Bell, 10th do.

Newcastle—Canton, 29th Feb.; and Eva, 3d Apr. *Gravesend*—Anglo-Saxon, 8th Apr.

Swansea—Prins Hendrik, 12th Dec. *Bourdeaux*—Gustaf, 16th Dec.; Rosa Droulet, 20th Jan.

Dungeness—Lady F. Hastings, 2d departure, 6th Jan. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; Glencoe, 11th Feb.; and Standard, 7th Apr.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
........1844-45,........	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
........1845-46,........	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
........1846-47,........	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
........1847-48,........	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
........1848-49,........	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
........1849-50,........	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
........1850-51,........	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
........1851-52,........	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
........1852-53,........	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
........1853-54,........	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
........1854-55,........	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
........1855-56,........	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
........1856-57,........	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
........1857-58,........	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
........1858-59,........	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1*st July*, 1858, *to* 30*th June*, 1859.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA. Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*, ...	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES.	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, ...	....	....	690,734	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, ...	57,087	453,513	510,600	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, ...	211,661	....	211,661	} 54,935
COASTWISE, ...	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	}
MANILA, ...	....	....	....	140
Total	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From* 1*st July*, 1859, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
July 1	Woodville	361	London......	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do......	641,755	113,320	755,075	....
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do......	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do......	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do......	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	..do......	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 28	Rubens	403	..do......	375,540	39,970	415,510	....
Sept 1	Neville........	715	..do......	523,060	242,789	765,849	879
.. 4	Stornoway	527	..do......	322,039	178,471	500,510	974
.. 9	Ballarat	712	..do......	365,970	238,094	604,064	1,080
.. 13	Cambalu	499	..do......	442,632	105,220	547,852	1,031
.. 24	Wagoola	549	..do......	407,189	256,029	663,218	506
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	399	..do......	382,288	126,736	509,024	298
.. 24	Earl of Southesk........	335	..do......	341,635	....	341,635	491
.. 24	Eastfield	434	..do......	441,529	63,127	504,656	122
Oct 8	Assyrian	555	..do......	269,800	365,933	635,733	895
.. 9	Wynaud	546	..do......	345,137	208,703	553,840	532
.. 24	Sultan	1184	..do......	863,968	157,111	1,021,079	258
.. 26	Tung Yu	1136	..do......	1,125,076	9,701	1,134,777	517
.. 29	Egean	307	Liverpool....	168,944	185,093	354,037	....
Nov 2	William	703	London......	748,084	52,925	801,009	312
.. 3	Beemah	857	..do......	780,252	196,035	976,287	942
.. 9	Friar Tuck	662	..do......	501,070	197,108	698,178	735
.. 11	Sea Nymph	463	Cowes for ords.	424,426	46,266	470,692	....
.. 11	Flying Spray	370	London......	349,950	87,783	437,763	550
.. 11	Strathmore	450	..do......	332,060	221,277	553,337	348
.. 26	Chieftain	597	..do......	390,087	261,160	651,250	46
.. 27	Conheath	227	Cowes for ords.	245,064	21,060	266,124	....
.. 29	Evening Star	811	London......	640,729	202,493	843,222	331
Dec 1	City of Carlisle	636	..do......	776,061	214,204	990,265	560
.. 18	Naomi	709	..do......	575,100	354,000	929,100	283
.. 23	Spray of the Ocean	804	..do......	734,109	180,284	914,393	589
.. 27	Australia	720	..do......	421,328	182,522	603,850	606
Jan 1	Solent	732	..do......	547,018	328,920	875,938	350
.. 8	Chryseis	477	..do......	394,300	56,000	450,300	....
.. 16	Patna	325	..do......	279,800	99,500	379,300	59
.. 24	Bride of the Seas........	516	..do......	127,620	308,760	436,380	314
.. 26	Dona Anita	456	..do......	201,430	217,500	* 418,930	349
.. 29	Melancthon	453	..do......	449,349	44,595	493,944	8
Feb 19	John Robinson	415	..do......	278,176	178,113	456,289	75
.. 22	Maori	799	..do......	720,318	125,585	845,903	....
.. 22	Vanguard........	626	..do......	709,604	113,941	823,545	....
.. 23	Cornubia	459	..do......	461,179	40,567	501,746	83
.. 29	Biobio	582	..do......	499,689	105,761	605,450	210
.. 29	Westburn........	593	..do......	582,956	48,245	631,201	427
Mar 19	Kamehameha IV........	499	..do......	339,074	202,444	541,518	105
.. 22	Sir W. P. Williams........	869	..do......	602,105	304,144	† 906,249	65
.. 29	Countess of Seafield........	492	..do......	242,300	261,800	504,100	98
Apr 13	Constantia	436	..do......	417,628	57,429	‡ 475,057	104
.. 13	Sir George Pollock	630	..do......	....	....	....	....
.. 14	Benvorlich	599	..do......	386,197	331,130	§ 717,327	....
May 13	Beverley	462	..do......	201,614	159,122	‖ 360,736	59
.. 16	Invincible	657	..do......	290,592	320,303	¶ 610,895	144

* also 12,900 lbs. Japan Tea. † also 99,600 lbs. Japan Tea. ‡ also 45,284 lbs. Japan Tea.
§ also 11,414 lbs. Japan Tea. ‖ also 34,908 lbs. Japan Tea. ¶ also 135,648 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From* 1*st July*, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	NewYork	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30	....	15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer ..	1399	..do....	12,143	1,134,273	1,146,416	184:38	....	17,299
Oct 1	Nonpareil......	1431	..do....	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15:95	....	4,050
.. 4	Windward	818	..do....	10,100	685,100	695,200	118:17	....	1,475
.. 22	Pampero	1375	..do....	63,351	1,093,828	1,157,179	63:90	....	9,140
Nov 12	Eastern State ..	813	..do....	....	720,724	720,724	....	....	400
.. 18	Black Prince ..	1061	..do....	100,450	1,091,223	1,191,673	75:00	....	5,935
.. 26	Horatio	460	..do....	....	490,192	490,192	34:78	....	....
.. 27	Currituck......	598	..do....	....	393,454	393,454	....	....	1,450
Dec 10	Swordfish......	1034	..do....	....	813,662	813,662	5:00	....	1,920
.. 10	Joshua Bates ..	620	..do....	1,543	640,400	641,943	18:37	....	4,125
.. 18	Snow Squall....	742	..do....	....	631,865	631,865	....	....	4,275
.. 27	Sancho Panza ..	875	..do....	61,100	718,500	779,600	27:78	....	2,250
.. 27	Skylark	1209	..do....	....	1,158,793	1,158,793	....	....	....
.. 30	Surprise	1261	..do....	....	1,003,400	1,003,400	23:81	....	4,400
Jan 24	Canvass Back ..	731	..do....	47,040	654,595	701,635	84:68	....	4,250
Feb 24	Edwin Forrest..	1140	..do....	24,253	1,026,551	1,050,804	11:58	....	1,895
.. 28	Golden Rule ..	1185	..do....	34,438	1,239,202	1,273,640	16:00	....	625
Mar 17	Beaver........	727	..do....	....	684,053	684,053	45:53	....	625
.. 26	Red Gauntlet ..	1038	..do....	....	....	....	32:00	....	1,400
Apr 9	Eureka........	1041	..do....	....	871,900	* 871,900	* 55:23	....	6,206
.. 21	Urania	406	..do....	....	166,800	† 166,800	15:97	....	1,000
June 2	Union	1012	..do....	85,872	499,382	‡ 588,254	81:00	....	8,770

* also 47,600 lbs. Japan Tea, and 101:50 pls. Japan Raw Silk. † also 161,100 lbs. Japan Tea.
‡ also 156,606 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From* 1*st July*, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Sept 6	Sea Witch	337	Australia	....	....	298,145
Nov 16	Conradine Lackmann	366	Sydney	75,850	221,282	297,132
Jan 3	Juverna	281	..do........	....	22,855	22,855

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From* 1*st July*, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 14	Aden, str., ...	507	.... Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	1,852
.. 17	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	1,209
.. 10	Greta	176	........do........	5
.. 21	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,199
Oct 6	Malabar, str., ...	1080	........do........	2,664
.. 17	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	49
.. 22	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,376
.. 23	Hellespont, str., ...	330	........do....*via* Fuchau	30
Nov 8	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	1,849
.. 24	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,197
Dec 7	Granada, str., ...	678	........do........	2,040
.. 9	Carthage, str., ...	500	........do........	386
.. 17	Hellespont, str., ...	330	........do....*via* Fuchau	50
.. 22	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,486
Jan 7	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	2,604
.. 22	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,481
Feb 7	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	1,016
.. 19	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,184
Mar 7	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	2,376
.. 23	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,880
Apr 8	Pekin, str., ...	750	........do........	2,121
.. 18	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	1,647
.. 29	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,200
May 15	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	1,998
.. 31	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	1,321
June15	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	707

[*Edited, Printed, and Published every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.